

F.B.I. RADIogram

4-42a

DECODED COPY

FROM BIRMINGHAM

4-4-52

NR 041416

12:13 PM

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

G.I.R.-6

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Olavin _____
Harbo _____
Goren _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin b6
Mohr b7C
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

① UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, ETAL, VICTIMS, CR. [REBUTEL 3RD INSTANT] UNABLE INTERVIEW SUSPECT E. E. CAMPBELL AS YET, BUT APPOINTMENT ARRANGED ON HIS NEXT OFF-DAY FROM WORK [WEEK OF 7TH INSTANT] AND REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED PROMPTLY. (u)

RECEIVED: 4-4-52

12:33 PM

BC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS BY SP4 SPW/ahm
REF ID: A62111
11-10-82

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1 CLK/HJSR
ON 2/17/01

RECORDED-136

144-4118-243

EX-164

1 APR 8 1952

61 If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems. (u)

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED - 6

April 3, 1952

EX-32

44-4118-44

United States Army Launching Officer
Guided Missile Test Center
Cape Canaveral, Florida

G.I.R. 3

Dear Captain:

Mr. Robert W. Wall, Special Agent in Charge of our Miami Office, has informed me of the outstanding assistance you rendered to our Agents in connection with the recent investigations at Mims, Florida.

I did want to write you this personal note of appreciation. Your efforts were of considerable benefit and materially hastened our investigative work.

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I certainly hope that we will have the opportunity to be of service to you at some future date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc-Miami (Your file 44-270)
Reurlet 3-27-52.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-02 BY SP4 clark

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Oleavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable reference to

44-4118-44

RECEIVED READING ROOM
APR 3 1952

COMM-FBI
APR - 3 1952
MAILED 20

59 APR 24 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Miami (44-270)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
HARRY T. MOORE,
HARRIETT MOORE -
VICTIMS, DECEASED;
CIVIL RIGHTS.

DATE: March 27, 1952

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As has been set out in the previous reports in this particular case, various tests were made at the Guided Missile Test Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the purpose of determining the type of explosives utilized in instant bombing. These tests included the actual bombings of two condemned frame houses located in the Guided Missile Base area. These tests were conducted by [redacted] U. S. Army Launching Officer, Guided Missile Test Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida.

[redacted] was most cooperative and his efforts to enlighten in connection with instant matter were somewhat outstanding.

It is suggested that possibly the Director would like to write a letter of thanks to [redacted] and it is so recommended.

WWB:GK

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-02 BY SP4 [signature]

RECORDED - 6

EX-32

WWB 21 2001

RECEIVED

44-4118-244

417 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

558 BH 35

HIS 7016

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 1952

TELETYPE

FBI, MIAMI

4-5-52

3-27 PM *CSA.R.3*

ECE

DIRECTOR.....URGENT

ATTN - ASST. DIRECTOR A. ROSEN...

UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIET MOORE, VICTIMS, DECEASED, CR. *ED-1*

INTERVIEWED AT JACKSON, S.C. BY

MIAMI AGENTS. ADMITTED IN SIGNED STATEMENT PARTICIPATION IN
CONSIDERABLE TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN APOPKA AND WINTER GARDEN
AREA. SPECIFIC DETAILS ON NINE RIDES OR ATTEMPTED RIDES IN-
CLUDING THE BURNING OF ONE WHITE MAN-S QUOTE SHACK UNQUOTE HOME
FURNISHED. *ED-1*

AT APOPKA FROM ABOUT APR. FORTY-
NINE TO JUL. FIFTY. CLAIMS BILL BOGAR, WHO WAS HEAD OF KLOKLAN
COMMITTEE IN FORTYNINE AND EC IN FIFTY, WAS INSTIGATOR, GUIDING
HAND AND PARTICIPANT IN ALL INCIDENTS IN WHICH HE WAS INVOLVED
BUT ONE INCIDENT, AS FOLLOWS. ABOUT JUN. OR JUL. FORTYNINE, A

SHACK OWNED BY A MAN NAMED *Be* BURNED TO GROUND. ORIGINAL
INTENTION TO FLOG *ED-1* BUT WHEN NOT LOCATED AT HOME, BOGAR IN-
STRUCTED FIRE BE SET, USING KEROSENE FOUND AT PLACE, AND WHICH
WAS IGNITED BY *ED-1* PARTICIPATING IN ADDITION, *ED-1*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-1-02 BY SP

RECORDED NO. 10

APR 8 1952
18

..END PAGE ONE..

69 APR 22 1952

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Lee
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Peckert
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Brown
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
[redacted]

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..PAGE TWO..

[REDACTED] AND UNRE-
CALLED INDIVIDUAL AND HE BELIEVES POSSIBLY [REDACTED] ABOUT TWO
MONTHS LATER AFTER [REDACTED] HAD MOVED TOWARD WINTER GARDEN, A
SECOND RIDE WAS ORGANIZED, BUT [REDACTED] MANAGED TO ELUDE THE WRECKING
CREW. PARTICIPATING WERE THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE PLUS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ALL OF APOPKA
KLAVERN, [REDACTED] EARL BROOKLYN, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] KNOWN AS [REDACTED] CLOSEST
ASSOCIATE, KNOWN ONLY AS [REDACTED] PAREN [REDACTED] ALWAYS OPERATED
AS A TOP NOTCH LOADING TEAM PAREN. BELIEVE [REDACTED] MAY ALSO
HAVE BEEN ON THIS RIDE. THIRD RIDE INVOLVED UNKNOWN NEGRO MAN AB-
DUCTED FROM STREET IN APOPKA. BEATEN IN GROVE WITH OFFICIAL KLAN
STRAP. INVOLVED WERE BOGAR, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] FOURTH INCIDENT INVOLVED
PURSUIT OF DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, GROVELAND RAPE TRIAL FROM TAVARES TO

..END PAGE TWO..

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..PAGE THREE..

ORLANDO, FLA., AIRPORT. INCIDENT REFERRED TO PREVIOUSLY IN REPORTS, WHEREIN THURGOOD MARSHALL, [REDACTED] ALL NEGROES, AND [REDACTED] OF ORLANDO WERE CHASED OUT OF LAKE COUNTY AND THROUGH APOPKA. KLAN INTENDED TO STOP CAR AND SEVERLY FLOG OCCUPANTS, WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO LEAVE STATE. EIGHT CARLOADS OF KLANSMEN PARTICIPATED, INCLUDED MOST OF THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE. FIFTH RIDE INVOLVED ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND BEAT AN UNKNOWN NEGRO MAN IN CLARCOMA DISTRICT. PARTICIPANTS BOGAR, [REDACTED] AND POSSIBLY [REDACTED] SIXTH ALSO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND FLOG UNKNOWN WHITE MAN NEAR MAIN STREET IN WINTER GARDEN. PARTICIPANTS [REDACTED] [REDACTED] OF ORLANDO, AND POSSIBLY [REDACTED] SEVENTH ALSO AN ATTEMPT, INVOLVED ABDUCTION OF UNKNOWN WHITE MAN FROM JUKE JOINT IN WINTER GARDEN. PARTICIPANTS BOGAR, [REDACTED] AND TWO OR THREE UNKNOWN KLANSMEN IN CAR FROM WINTER GARDEN DASH ORLANDO. EIGHTH INVOLVED WHITE MAN, NAME UNKNOWN,

..END PAGE THREE..

..PAGE FOUR..

NEIGHBOR OF [REDACTED] WHO RECEIVED A FLOGGING IN WOODS NEAR APOPKA. PARTICIPATING WERE [REDACTED] WHO REMAINED IN BACKGROUND, BOGAR, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND POSSIBLY [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED] NINTH AND FINAL INCIDENT WHICH OCCURRED IN ABOUT JUL. FIFTY, INVOLVED UNKNOWN NEGRO MAN. AS [REDACTED] APPROACHED NEGRO ON STREET TO LOAD HIM IN CAR, NEGRO DREW GUN, WHICH [REDACTED] KNOCKED FROM HAND. ALTHOUGH [REDACTED] STRUCK NEGRO ON HEAD SEVERAL TIMES WITH HIS OWN HOME MADE BLACKJACK MADE OF FOOT OF HALF INCH LEAD PIPE AND SLEEVE OF RUBBER HOSE, THE VICTIM BROKE AWAY AND ESCAPED IN WOODS. ALSO FURNISHED INFO CONCERNING GROVELAND RACE RIOT IN WHICH FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED KLANSMEN FROM ALL OVER STATE, AND SOME FROM OUT OF STATE, SOUGHT TO LOCATE RAPISTS AND LYNCH THEM. HE LEARNED FROM BOGAR THAT THE THREE HOUSES BURNED WERE SET FIRE BY THROWING MOLOTOV COCKTAILS MADE OF GASOLINE AND QUART GINGERALE BOTTLES WITH BURNING WICK IN NECK OF BOTTLE. DOES NOT HAVE ANY DIRECT KNOWLEDGE OF ARSONIOUS OR OTHER TERRIORISTIC ACTS AT GROVELAND.

W A L L

END

ACK PLSE

341 PM OK FBI WA GJH

VRC

SAC, Miami (44-270)

cc: Mr. J. A. Sullivan 1515
April 7, 1952

Director, FBI (44-4118)

UNSUBS;
HARRY T. MOORE ET AL, VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

RECORDED - 105

EX-69

Reurtel April 2, reflecting an interview with [redacted]

Every effort should be made to develop [redacted] as G.I.R.-6
informant in Ku Klux Klan matters.

DST:js

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-19-82 BY SP4 elv/jahr

RECEIVED READING ROOM
3/25/52
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

To: [redacted]
Ladd [redacted]
Nichols [redacted]
Belmont [redacted]
Clegg [redacted]
Gavin [redacted]
Harbo [redacted]
Rosen [redacted]
Tracy [redacted]
Mohr [redacted]
Tele. [redacted]
Nease [redacted]

COMM - FBI
APR - 8 1952
MAILED 30

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

b6
b7C
b7D

APR 2 1952

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-82 BY

~~FBI, MIAMI~~

4-2-52 8:37 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI

BÜRGERNATION

ATTN. ASST. DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIET MOORE, VICTIMS, DECEASED, CR. #
REMYTEL MARCH TWENTYSIX LAST RE [REDACTED] ON OWN VOLIT-
ION APPEARED ORLANDO RA TODAY. STATED DESIRED TO COOPERATE WITH FBI.

IN SIGNED STATEMENT QUOTE WRECKING CREW UNQUOTE
ON FIVE RIDES, THE LAST TAKING PLACE IN FORTYFIVE. THE FIRST INCIDENT
 OCCURRED IN FORTYTHREE WHEN WHITE MAN NAMED LUCAS, AGE APPROXIMATELY
FIFTYFIVE, WAS BEATEN FOR ALLEGEDLY

EARL BROOKLYN, [REDACTED] AND AN INDIVIDUAL
NAMED O. C. JOHNSON PAREN NOW DECEASED, NO RELATION J. B. JOHNSON *Be*
PAREN WERE PARTICIPANTS. THE SECOND BEATING IN FORTYTHREE INVOLVED A
WHITE MAN AND WOMAN, THE WHITE MAN SUPPOSED TO HAVE LEFT HIS FAMILY TO
RUN AROUND WITH THIS WOMAN. ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THIS BEATING WERE
BROOKLYN, [REDACTED] DOES NOT RECALL WHETHER IT WAS [REDACTED]

OR WILLARD SMITH WHO ALSO PARTICIPATED. COUPLE TAKEN INTO ORANGE GROVE WHERE BOTH WERE FLOGGED AND LEFT TO WALK HOME. THE THIRD INCIDENT INVOLVED A WHITE MAN WHO WAS TAKEN OUT FOR NEGLECTING HIS FAMILY. HE WAS [REDACTED] WHO QUOTE PUT THE FINGER ON HIM UNQUOTE.

THIS MAN FORCIBLY TAKEN FROM HOUSE BY BROOKLYN [REDACTED] ALSO ON
RECORDED - 105 44-4778-2114
THIS RIDE WAS [REDACTED] OR WILLARD SMITH. VICTIM TAKEN INTO ORANGE
JADP 1611
A BOMB WAS SPOTTED THIS MORNING. THE BOMBING INCIDENT OCCURRED IN LATTER

END PAGE ONE---

marked to
4/7/52
DST:G

PAGE TWO---

FORTYTHREE OR EARLY FORTYFOUR AND INVOLVED A NEGRO WHO HAD SOME TROUBLE WITH A WHITE MAN. ON THIS RIDE WERE ONE CLARENCE LONGLEY, CARL GREENHALGH, AND ANOTHER PERSON [REDACTED] DOES NOT RECALL, BUT WHO MAY HAVE BEEN [REDACTED] AS [REDACTED] WAS THE ONE WHO PUT THE FINGER ON THE VICTIM.

THE FIFTH INCIDENT OCCURRED IN FORTYFIVE, VICTIM BEING A WHITE MAN,
WHO IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE [REDACTED]
ALSO A KLANSMAN. [REDACTED] PUT THE FINGER ON VICTIM. PARTICIPATING
WERE J. B. JOHNSON PAREN NEW IN KLAN PAREN, [REDACTED] WHO FURNISHED
[REDACTED] AND ONE JOE WEISNER PAREN NOW DECEASED PAREN. [REDACTED] AND BILL

BARDEN WERE ON STREET TO POINT OUT VICTIM TO WRECKING CREW. VICTIM TAKEN TO GROVE AND BEATEN. IN ALL INCIDENTS A WIDE LEATHER STRAP WAS USED TO FLOG THE VICTIMS. STRAP KEPT BY [REDACTED] DENIED BEING ON ANY OTHER RIDES OR ENGAGING INCIDENTS REFERRED TO BY WILLARD SMITH INVOLVING GIRL SWIMMING IN NUDE. STATES HE LOST STOMACH FOR SUCH ACTIVITY. DISCLAIMS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER INCIDENTS IN ORANGE COUNTY OR MOORE CASE. CLAIMS WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE WITH BUREAU IN FUTURE. SPECIAL AGENTS FRANK F. MEECH AND JAMES P. SHANNON PROCEEDING JACKSON, S. C. NINE THIRTYFIVE AM, APRIL THREE, TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] PER BUREAU AUTHORITY.

WALL

CC- movement

END

ACK PLS

K847 PM OK FBI WA NRB

7-27-77

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MIAMI

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
MOBILE	4/10/52	3/25; 4/1, 7/52
TITLE		REPORT MADE BY
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIM HARRIETT MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIM		JAMES B. HAFLEY JBH-id
CHARACTER OF CASE		
		CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

- CONFIDENTIAL -

Four negroes.

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all of Tallahassee, Fla., state they went to Madison, Fla. one afternoon several weeks prior to the last U. S. Senate race in Florida. Purpose of their trip was to determine sentiment of white people in Madison County, Fla. toward registration and voting by negroes in that county in approaching U. S. Senate primary. At Madison, Sheriff SIMMIE MOORE referred the group to local county official believed to be a

Madison County. Latter person discouraged them in their efforts to have local negroes register and vote, intimated that "all negroes in Madison County might be annihilated" if they persisted in this regard. These four negroes conferred with local negro leaders in Madison County and then decided to discontinue their efforts along this line in Madison County, Fla. All state victim HARRY T. MOORE had nothing to do with their activities at Madison and they are not inclined to link this incident with his death.

RECORDED 5/16/52
RECORDED 5/16/52
RECORDED 5/16/52
RECORDED 5/16/52

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1 5/16/82

- P - EX-25 SEARCHED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED		44-4118-26-17 RECORDED - 129
R411 JAN 24 1962 OF THIS REPORT		APR 15 1952
③ - Bureau (44-4118) (AMSD - REGISTERED MAIL) 3 - Miami (44-270) (AMSD - REGISTERED MAIL) 3 - Mobile (44-175)		EX-25
③ APP 23 APR 1962 R-4118-26-17 Icc AAC - MM 23 APR 1962 R-4118-26-17-DST		b6 b7C

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MO 44-175

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DETAILS: By letter dated February 28, 1952, the Miami Office advised the Bureau and Mobile Office as follows:

"Information has been received during investigation of this case that victim HARRY T. MOORE was a supporter of FULLER WARREN and after WARREN was elected Governor of Florida, MOORE on one occasion interviewed WARREN. In August, 1949, MOORE wrote a letter to Governor WARREN regarding the beating of [redacted]

[redacted] SAMUEL SHEPHERD and [redacted] by Lake County Officers following the alleged rape of a Lake County white woman by these individuals. MOORE called upon the governor to immediately have an investigation made into the alleged beatings and also requested that they not be entrusted to the custody of the Lake County officers again and that they be allowed to leave Raiford Penitentiary only under special guard.

"Subsequent to this time SAMUEL SHEPHERD was shot and killed by Lake County Sheriff WILLIS V. McCALL and [redacted] was severely wounded near Umatilla, Florida, during the time Sheriff McCALL was transporting the prisoners to Tavares, Florida, for a hearing with regard to a retrial of the rape case in which SHEPHERD and [redacted] were convicted and sentenced to death.

"Investigation has disclosed that MOORE was vitally interested in the trial of these negroes which is generally referred to as the Groveland Case and in this regard MOORE was very active in soliciting funds for the defense of the negroes. There is some belief, although unsubstantiated by specific information, that the death of MOORE and his wife came about as a result of MOORE's efforts in regard to the Groveland case. Investigation to date has not disclosed any evidence or information that persons in Lake County were responsible for the bombing.

"Information has been received also that sometime during 1949 two white men were making inquiry at Mims, Florida, regarding the whereabouts of HARRY T. MOORE's home and one stated to a milk delivery man that he was a deputy sheriff or sheriff of Madison County, Florida, and his reason for his interest in MOORE was that MOORE had written a letter to Governor WARREN which was postmarked Mims, Florida. The Milk delivery man stated he gathered from the brief conversation with this man that MOORE had been very critical in his letter and the inquirer was making a routine check as to the identity of victim MOORE.

"The inquirer was described as:

MO 44-175

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	35-38 (in 1949)
Weight	160 - 170
Height	5' 8"
Build	Medium
Clothing	Dressed in business suit

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"Investigation to date has not identified this man although investigation is pending in Madison County to ascertain from the Madison County Sheriff's Office if anyone from that office was inquiring in 1949 as to the whereabouts of MOORE. It is to be noted that ERNEST THOMAS who was one of the negroes who allegedly raped the white woman in Lake County, along with [REDACTED] SHEPHERD and [REDACTED] was shortly after the alleged rape, shot and killed by members of a posse in Madison County. THOMAS was at the time allegedly resisting arrest and exhibiting a firearm, whereupon the men approaching him shot and killed him. It is not known whether MOORE did any investigation or communicated with the governor's office in regard to the shooting of ERNEST THOMAS in Madison County."

This office was requested to contact the Governor's Office at Tallahassee and ascertain what contact MOORE had with that office, either in person or by correspondence, as well as the nature of any complaints he might have made to the Governor's Office involving incidents in Florida which might afford any information of value in determining the identities of the persons responsible for the killing of the victims. This office was also asked to ascertain if the Governor's Office instructed officials of Madison County to make inquiry regarding MOORE.

The above information has been conducted and set forth in Mobile letter to the Bureau and Miami dated March 12, 1952. The Bureau has instructed the Miami Office to set forth this information in the next report to be submitted by that office. For that reason, no attempt is being made to set forth that phase of the investigation in this report.

The Bureau by letter dated March 18, 1952, instructed this office to contact [REDACTED] at Tallahassee concerning his trip to Madison County, Florida, and to obtain details as to persons contacted there by him and their reaction to his efforts to have negroes register and vote in accordance with Victim MOORE's request.

MO 44-175

AT TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

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On March 25, 1952, the writer attempted to contact [redacted] at his home, [redacted] and learned from [redacted] that for about the past six months he has been confined at the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Marianna, Florida.

AT MARIANNA, FLORIDA

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]:

[redacted] was interviewed at the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Marianna, on April 1, 1952. He said he recalled an occasion before the last Senatorial election in Florida, that [redacted] at Florida A & M and connected with the Veterans Administration, Tallahassee, Florida, and [redacted] who is now employed by the State Attorney General at Tallahassee, Florida, went to Madison County, Florida, to determine the possibilities of negro voters being allowed to register and vote. He said [redacted] was the spokesman, and the three of them contacted the Sheriff, who told them that he had no objection to negroes voting in an election in that county. The sheriff told them to go to the [redacted] who is also [redacted] in the county. [redacted] and [redacted] went in and interviewed him while [redacted] remained in the automobile. They returned and told him that the [redacted] was mean and threatening. They then went to the Baptist Church, where they met with the minister and some of the church members. They ascertained that all the negroes wanted to register and vote but were afraid to do so.

[redacted] said that he had no idea who killed MOORE and his wife. He said he had no reason to think it was an outgrowth of a political situation.

AT TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

The following investigation was conducted by the reporting agent:

[redacted] at Florida A & M College for Negroes, was interviewed on April 7, 1952. He confirmed the information previously furnished by [redacted] however, he elaborated as follows:

Several weeks prior to the last United States Senate race in Florida, [redacted] went to Madison, Florida, which is the county seat of Madison County. He was accompanied by three

other negroes, namely, [redacted]

[redacted] the latter being [redacted] explained that he is originally from Madison County, Florida, and that his parents had been highly respected negro citizens there. The purpose of the trip, according to [redacted] was to learn the sentiment of the white people in that county toward the registration and voting by negroes there in the approaching United States Senate primary.

Continuing, [redacted] said that after arriving at the town of Madison, they inquired as to the local Sheriff's address. They finally located the Sheriff, [redacted] and [redacted] got out of the car and went up to talk to him on the purpose of their trip to Madison. [redacted] said that in a manner as tactful as possible, he asked Sheriff MOORE what the people of that county would think if the negroes registered and voted. [redacted] recalls that Sheriff MOORE immediately said "you've come to the wrong man, I couldn't tell you anything about that." When [redacted] attempted to explain his mission further, the latter said, "Why don't you go and talk to [redacted] about this matter", or words to that effect. [redacted] received the impression that the Sheriff was trying to help him get in contact with the proper officials who could give him advice. He thanked the Sheriff, returned to the car where the other three negroes were and they then drove around to the home of [redacted]. (It should be noted that records in the State Capital at Tallahassee, Florida, reflect that [redacted] is the [redacted] in Madison County.)

[redacted] said that after discussing this matter with [redacted] the latter intimated to him that he should "forget the whole thing because in the long run it might cause bloodshed" or words to that effect. He recalls that although [redacted] was "not mean or threatening" he did state that if these negroes did persist in their present efforts to have Madison County negroes register and vote in the coming election, it was entirely possible that all of the negroes in that county might be "annihilated". He said that [redacted] definitely discouraged him in his mission in Madison County, Florida.

It was learned from [redacted] that he [redacted] had been the spokesman while in Madison and it was his belief that the other three negroes had remained in the car while he did the talking with Sheriff [redacted] and [redacted]. He recalled that [redacted] had had "a couple of bottles of beer" and he had told him to stay in the car so that the beer on his breath would not be noticed by any of the white people in Madison County.

[redacted] said that as it turned out, the trip to Madison had been badly timed. After arriving there, the four negroes learned that on the previous night a white woman had been killed near Madison in a traffic accident by a negro man. [redacted] and his companions learned that "feeling against all negroes was running pretty high" on the day of their visit due to this traffic accident which had happened the night before. He remembered that Sheriff MOORE had sent him and the other negroes to [redacted] who lived in the same block with the family of the traffic accident victim and he recalls that there was considerable evidence of sorrow in that particular neighborhood over the death of the white woman at the hands of some careless negro driver.

After leaving [redacted] said that he discussed the voting situation with [redacted] a leader among the negro people in Madison County. The latter person later registered to vote in Madison County; however, [redacted] learned still later that "some of the Madison County officials made him come back and take his name off the books". [redacted] asserted that he had no details on this particular matter; however, he said that [redacted] had told him about it in one of their conversations. He said that another negro leader in the county, "Professor" [redacted] at Madison, knew all about this situation. [redacted] added that he had discussed the negro voting situation in Madison County with [redacted]

[redacted] further said that he did not believe the name of HARRY T. MOORE ever was mentioned by him or any of the persons he spoke with while in Madison County. He said that victim MOORE had been active in National Association for the Advancement of Colored People matters as well as Progressive Voters League matters for a good while prior to his death, that MOORE had undoubtedly been interested in the situation in Madison County; however, he was interested in this situation in a great many counties in Florida.

In concluding, [redacted] said that he had no idea as to who might have killed victim MOORE and his wife. He said that it possibly could have been an outgrowth of a political situation but he had no definite information to substantiate or deny this.

[redacted] employee in the State Attorney General's Office, and [redacted] at Lincoln High School, [redacted] were interviewed at their respective places of employment and they substantially confirmed the information previously furnished by [redacted]

MO 44-175

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They agreed that [redacted] had been their spokesman before Sheriff MOORE and [redacted] at Madison, Florida, that they had remained in the car which [redacted] was driving and that they could not hear all that was being said during the conversations [redacted] had with the Sheriff and the Tax Assessor. Both received the impression that they had gotten no consideration by the latter two officials; however, they did not feel that they had been threatened in any way.

[redacted] remembered that while in Madison County, after leaving the [redacted] house, they had discussed the negro voting situation with several other negro leaders in the community, namely, [redacted] Reverend A. L. LOUIS, [redacted]

On March 18, 1952, BILL HENDRIX, Grand Dragon, Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, contacted the writer and advised as follows:

He said that in looking over a copy of the February 18, 1952 issue of The Daily Worker, he noticed that it contained a statement by WALTER WHITE of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that nitro-glycerin was used in the murder of the two victims in this case at Mims, Florida. HENDRIX said that this was the first time he had heard that nitro-glycerin had been used; however, he recalled that he, HENDRIX, had had a conversation with Victim HARRY T. MOORE in Jacksonville, Florida, about two weeks prior to MOORE's death. During this conversation, MOORE confided in HENDRIX that he, MOORE, feared that his life might be in danger. In this connection, MOORE told HENDRIX that "there is a lot of nitro-glycerine being used in this state." HENDRIX received the impression that MOORE felt he had gone too far in his activities in behalf of the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League. According to HENDRIX, MOORE indicated to him that he intended to curb his activity in the above organizations; however, he stated that he might become active for the Civil Rights Congress.

Continuing, HENDRIX said that in his conversation with MOORE at this time, MOORE informed him that he had been doing everything possible to help improve conditions among his people; however, he admitted to HENDRIX that he "may have been working in the wrong direction".

HENDRIX stated that he had no further pertinent information to volunteer in this matter but felt that the above may be of some significance to this Bureau in its investigation of the captioned case.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau

MO 44-175

by letter dated March 19, 1952, and by letter dated March 31, 1952, the Miami Office advised the Bureau and this office that investigation to date has disclosed little information of value as to the activities of victim MOORE during December, 1951. This office was requested to re-interview HENDRIX further along this line.

- P E N D I N G -

MO 44-175

- LEADS -

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MIAMI DIVISION

AT MADISON, FLORIDA

Will consider interviewing [redacted] and other negro leaders there who are mentioned in this report for any connection between the negro voting efforts and the death of victims.

MOBILE DIVISION

AT TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Will reinterview BILL HENDRIX along the lines suggested in Miami letter to the Bureau dated March 31, 1952.

REFERENCE:

Mobile letter to the Bureau dated 3/12/52.
Mobile letter to the Bureau dated 3/19/52.
Bureau letter to Mobile dated 3/18/52.
Miami letter to the Bureau dated 3/31/52.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT MIAMI

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BIRMINGHAM	4-9-52	3/25, 26; 4/3, 8/52	HENRY A. SNOW smct
TITLE		CHARACTER OF CASE	
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE (Deceased) HARRIET MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIMS		CIVIL RIGHTS	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1 of Opelika, Alabama, who had indicated to [redacted] of Birmingham that suspect E. E. CAMPBELL possibly involved in instant case, interviewed by Agents and determined he has no definite information in his possession. Suspect E. E. CAMPBELL voluntarily appeared at Birmingham office and upon interview emphatically denied any knowledge of instant matter and states he has disassociated himself from Klan activities since October 1949; has received no information pertaining to possible identity of subjects in this case. T-2 reinterviewed with negative results other than securing list of individuals believed by T-2 to have formerly been members of Klavaliars, strong arm group of the Robert E. Lee Klavern of the Klan at Birmingham. T-3 has not received [redacted] BILL HENDRIX, titular head of the Klan in Florida, at Tallahassee, Fla., relative to [redacted] by T-3.

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- P -

DETAILS:

AT OPELKA, ALABAMA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-02 BY SP4/dh/adr

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The writer and Special Agent [redacted] in company with [redacted] interviewed Confidential Informant T-1 in a conference room in the basement of the Lee County Court House at Opelika. This individual when closely questioned as to any knowledge he might have of the participants in instant matter advised he had no definite information whatsoever. He related he had previously

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. A. Snow</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED		RECORDED - 35	
R411 JAN 26 1962 COPIES OF THIS REPORT		INDEXED - 35	
3 - Bureau (AMSD) 3 - Miami (44-270) 2 - Mobile 1 - Atlanta (For Info.) 2 - Birmingham (44-244)		44-4118-248 APR 18 1952 6-125 STAT. SEC'D EX-125	
1cc AAG - JTM - B4115/52-DST			

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MARCH 25 1952

BH 44-244

spoken to [redacted] concerning his opinion that suspect E. E. CAMPBELL, former Grand Cyclops of the Robert E. Lee Klavern of the Ku Klux Klan at Birmingham, might have been in position to do the job inasmuch as he knew that CAMPBELL was the former owner of an airplane and a good pilot. It was his opinion that CAMPBELL could have planted the dynamite under the MOORE residence at Mims, Florida and then returned to Birmingham by plane. He was also of the opinion that WILLIAM HUGH MORRIS, head of the Klan for the state of Alabama, might have been involved in the Mims bombing. T-1 had no definite information, however, implicating MORRIS and merely stated MORRIS was the type of man who could "get things done". T-1 further states that at the present time there is no organized Klavern of the KKK in the vicinity of Opelika-Auburn, Alabama; that same had been disbanded by reason of non-attendance of members during the fall of 1949 after considerable publicity in the newspapers had appeared from the flogging trials at Birmingham. He stated that he personally has not participated in Klan activities since about that time although he occasionally meets and discusses the possibility of reorganization of the Klan at Opelika with [redacted] of Opelika who is still interested in such activities and more or less operates directly under control of WILLIAM HUGH MORRIS.

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T-1 incidentally informs that he is presently engaged in securing the required number of names on a petition requesting the Governor to appoint [redacted] to a vacancy existing in the office of Constable in Opelika. He offered the opinion that should he be successful in helping [redacted] secure this position by appointment from the Governor that he would have a good opportunity of discussing past Klan activities with [redacted] and in the event he might be able to secure any information of value he would immediately notify agents or [redacted]

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Throughout the interview with T-1, he digressed at frequent intervals to relate instances of his and the now disbanded Klavern of the KKK activities in connection with cross burnings and occasional beatings. He gave the impression of being rabid on such

BH 44-244

subjects and although he would not name dates or places it was apparent to interviewing agents that this individual undoubtedly took part in any or most of such incidents which might have occurred in the Opelika area prior to the disbandment of the local Klavern there. He gave the impression of being rather proud for his part in such activities, stating that whenever "they" learned of a case where a husband was not supporting his wife and child due to extra-marital activities, etc., that they made a point to straighten him out. He interspersed with frequent recollections of such "victims" begging for mercy or "running over the hill" to evade the robed Klan members.

With reference to any negro victims of the Klan activities during that period, T-1 could not readily distinguish between what he termed "negro Communists" or negroes engaged in possibly legitimate meetings. He related that some negroes of the community would meet in a little used shack about a mile from the city limits of Opelika on Saturday nights and from his statements it appeared that the meetings were more or less in the nature of a club. He stated he had approached the local Klavern in order to determine if the shack should be blown up; that his idea was to secure someone from the Birmingham Klavern to do the job, but that the plans never materialized although he had informed [redacted] [redacted] of the possibility and the fact that he considered such action as a possible way to determine who would be sent from Birmingham to "do the job".

T-1 expressed his opinion that were he not engaged in his present occupation and were he free to travel into the state of Florida with expenses paid, he might be able to develop information of possible value in instant case. He also informed that should he visit Birmingham in the future he will make it a point to call personally on WILLIAM HUGH MORRIS; that should he secure any information of value in connection with instant case he will immediately report same.

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Through the cooperation of attorney [redacted] a reputable attorney who has in the past represented suspect E. E. CAMPBELL and who was contacted by CAMPBELL after it became known to that individual

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BH 44-244

that agents desired to contact him, CAMPBELL appeared voluntarily at the Birmingham office and was interviewed on April 8, 1952 by the writer and SA [redacted]

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EDGAR ELLIS CAMPBELL, known also as Ellis Campbell and "Peck" ~~Campbell~~, whose present residence address is 1902 Stout Road, Birmingham, advised for the past seventeen years he has been employed as a machinist on the night shift of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of the U.S. Steel Corporation in the Fairfield Steel Works of that company. His hours have been from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m., five days per week. He is also engaged at the present time by the Graphic Photo Service Company, 205½ North 21st Street. His duties consist of learning the photographic trade and he expects also to do some work for the company in aerial photography.

CAMPBELL stated that for three years he was Grand Cyclops of the Robert E. Lee Klavern of the KKK at Birmingham but he disassociated himself from that organization in October 1949. He stated that that Klavern at the present time is practically non-existent although there may be a few members thereof who do not hold regular meetings but who are still affiliated with WILLIAM HUGH MORRIS. CAMPBELL knows of no present Grand Cyclops of the former Klavern which he headed but presumes that MORRIS himself may be considered as the Grand Cyclops in addition to his position as head of the Federated KKK's, Inc., for the state of Alabama.

CAMPBELL stated since he gave up his connection with the Klan activities, which he incidentally advised was occasioned by considerable newspaper publicity in connection with Klan trials held in State Court at Birmingham during the spring and summer of 1949, that he has devoted all of his extra time from his regular job to his activities in the Civil Air Patrol, of which he holds the rank of Captain and Squadron Leader of the No. 1 Squadron at the Birmingham Air Base. He appeared to be very proud of this connection. He stated he has had no occasion to discuss either the Mims bombing incident or any of the bombing incidents in the Miami area with any former associate of the Klan. He emphatically denied having any knowledge whatsoever of any of these incidents and stated that he formed no opinion as to possible participants when learning of same through the medium of the local press. He emphatically denied having in any way participated in any of the incidents nor could he suggest any reason as to why anyone might suspicion him in connection therewith.

He stated the only trip he has ever made into the state of Florida occurred during the year 1948 at which time he was a partner in a business venture involving the conversion of a BT-13 plane into a refrigerated ship which he and his partner had hoped to fly transporting fresh fish daily from the Panama City-Pensacola area to Birmingham. On the occasion of his trip to other cities as well as to Mobile, Alabama on the initial trial run of the plane the venture fell through due to the fact that the wholesale fish houses would not contract to supply their products to him and his partner. He stated this is the only trip made by him to Florida, either by plane or otherwise.

The only other information furnished by CAMPBELL at the time of his interview was that of an incidental nature concerning his original entry into Klan activities and the fact that as he stated he had attempted to prevent any incidents of violence on the part of members of his Klan during the three years that he was Grand Cyclops thereof.

During the interview with CAMPBELL by Agents he answered questions in a straight forward manner, appeared cooperative, and nothing was noted during the interview which would cause reflection on his statements that he had no knowledge of the incidents presently being investigated by the Miami office. CAMPBELL offered his cooperation in the future and stated should he by chance learn of any information which he felt would be of interest in these investigations he would immediately contact reporting agent. He, however, summarized that he would not be expected to come into such information even should anyone in the former Klan at Birmingham be involved due to the fact that he for the past $2\frac{1}{2}$ years has had no contact with members of his former organization.

Confidential Informant T-2 was contacted and advised since the date of his last contact he has developed no information indicating implication of any former Klan member at Birmingham in the Mims bombing or the Miami area bombings. He reiterated his previous opinion that suspect CAMPBELL would not have been in any way involved in view of the information in possession of T-2 that CAMPBELL had disassociated from the Klan for a period of some year or more prior to the bombings in the Miami area. T-2 gave reporting agent the names of twelve individuals whom he stated in his opinion

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were formerly members of the Klavaliars organization within the Robert E. Lee Klavern, but the names of these individuals are not being set forth herein as they will be reported in the general file dealing with KKK activities. It is noted the majority of these names have previously figured in general Klan activities in the Birmingham area, especially during the "flogging" investigations which occurred during the spring months of 1949.

On April 8, 1952, Confidential Informant T-3 related information through [redacted] that he has as yet failed [redacted]

[redacted] to BILL HENDRIX at Tallahassee, Florida, requesting information as to whether or not HENDRIX is still residing in that city. T-3 requested this information prior to making any proposed trip to that area in an effort to develop information concerning instant case.

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- P E N D I N G -

BH 44-244

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

T-1 [redacted]
presently employed by the [redacted]
[redacted]

T-2 - [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] the Birmingham Municipal Airport. The disposition
of the violation with which [redacted]

[redacted]

T-3 - [redacted]
[redacted]

LEADS

MOBILE DIVISION

AT TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Will immediately advise the Birmingham office as to whether BILL HENDRIX, reported head of the KKK in the state of Florida, still resides at Tallahassee, Florida. This information is requested in order that T-3 may be advised of such fact in the near future in connection with a possible trip to that vicinity by T-3 in an effort to develop information in this case.

BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

BH 44-244

Will upon receipt of the above requested information from the Mobile Office, advise T-3. Will also maintain contact with this individual in connection with his proposed trip to Tallahassee, Florida and possibly the vicinity of Orlando, Florida.

One copy of this report is being furnished the Atlanta office due to investigation being conducted by that office.

REFERENCE: Report of SA HENRY A. SNOW dated 3-31-52 at Birmingham.

DATE OF REMOVAL 4-28-52DATE OF MAIL 4-14-53HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS
OFFICE, ROOM 1736b6
b7C

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-02 BY SP4 elw/jm

REMOVED BY Mr. StFILE NUMBER 44-4118-249

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MIAMI

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT MOBILE	DATE WHEN MADE 4/17/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/15/52	REPORT MADE BY JAMES B. HAFLEY DH
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIM HARRIETT MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

1cc terp. ret. 5-7-61
Rosen 5-7-61
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-2-98 BY SP-1253/jch

1cc
BILL HENDRIX, Tallahassee, Fla. advises he had conversation with Victim HARRY T. MOORE at Jacksonville, Fla. during early part of Dec., 1951, at which time MOORE told him that he "needed help and protection," that he had been trying to help his race, but apparently had been going about it in the wrong way. MOORE allegedly made remark to effect "some of these boys have nitro glycerin, and serious things can happen." HENDRIX feels that MOORE was seeking help from him; however, MOORE never told him specifically what he feared. HENDRIX has personal theory that MOORE became actively interested in Carver Village bombings at Miami, Fla., possibly identified participants in latter bombing, and may have feared reprisal from these participants.

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I.R.-6EX-25
EX-25
EX-25

- RUC -

DETAILS: At Tallahassee, Florida

BILL HENDRIX, Grand Dragon, Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, who resides in Indian Head Acres at Tallahassee, was interviewed at the Tallahassee Resident Agency by the Report-

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4/17/52 3 - Bureau (AMSD) 3 - Miami 2 - Birmingham 2 - Mobile (44-175) 69		144-4112-251 APR 19 1952 26 144-4112-251 RECORDED - 41 EX-25
<p>1cc AAC-JMN-lm-B-4/1952-DST-11/1952</p> <p>1cc AAC-JMN-lm-B-4/1952-DST-11/1952</p> <p>1cc AAC-JMN-lm-B-4/1952-DST-11/1952</p> <p>1cc AAC-JMN-lm-B-4/1952-DST-11/1952</p>		

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57 APR 28 1952

MO 44-175

ing Agent on April 15, 1922. HENDRIX volunteered the following information:

During the early part of December, 1951, he received a long distance telephone call from Victim HARRY T. MOORE, who at that time was in Jacksonville, Florida. HENDRIX was at his home in Tallahassee, Florida. MOORE informed HENDRIX that he wanted to come to Tallahassee and talk with him. HENDRIX told him that he, HENDRIX, planned to be in Jacksonville the next day on business, so he suggested that the two of them meet in Jacksonville. This arrangement was satisfactory with MOORE, so during the latter part of the following afternoon, HENDRIX met MOORE on a street corner located in the negro section of Beaver Street in Jacksonville. HENDRIX could not recall exactly which street corner it was; however, he explained that the meeting place and time had previously been arranged in their telephone conversation. HENDRIX drove up in his car; MOORE got in, and the two of them drove to the vicinity of the railroad terminal station in Jacksonville, where they talked in HENDRIX's car.

According to HENDRIX, MOORE appeared to be nervous. They discussed racial matters in Florida, including the dynamiting of Carver Village in Miami, matters which had come to the attention of the 1951 Florida Legislature regarding conditions at Florida A and M College for Negroes at Tallahassee, the proposed construction of a Negro school in a white community of Orlando, Florida, the Klan, the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People, and the Civil Rights Congress. MOORE allegedly confided in HENDRIX that he "needed help and protection." He said that he had been trying to do everything possible to help improve conditions among his people; however, he admitted to HENDRIX that he "may have been working in the wrong direction."

HENDRIX received the impression that MOORE felt he had gone too far in his activities in behalf of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People and the Progressive Voters League. MOORE allegedly indicated to HENDRIX that he intended to curb his activity in the above organizations. HENDRIX recalls that MOORE mentioned the Civil Rights Congress and he believes that MOORE indicated he might become active in that organization.

MO 44-175

HENDRIX advised that MOORE asked him if he had any idea as to who was responsible for the Carver Village dynamitings, in Miami, Florida, and HENDRIX replied in the negative.

MOORE called HENDRIX's attention to the fact that HENDRIX had helped out some negroes in racial matters in Florida during past months by giving them sound advice, and he, MOORE, indicated that he would like to get similar help from HENDRIX. The latter emphasized that MOORE never did tell him specifically what he was worried about; neither did MOORE mention any names or particular groups. He told HENDRIX that he would like to see him again about January 15, 1952; however, he did not furnish HENDRIX with any further pertinent facts as to his reason for wanting to see him on or about that date. HENDRIX remembered that MOORE said he did not know "when the situation would come to a head," however, he did make a remark to the effect that "some of these boys have nitro glycerin and serious things can happen." MOORE also confided in HENDRIX that "I have a way to get around fast if I have to, as I live close to an airport."

HENDRIX said that he, HENDRIX, had his own personal theory as to how the Victims in this case met their deaths and he explained his theory in this manner: During his conversation with MOORE in Jacksonville, MOORE talked a good bit about the Carver Village dynamitings in Miami and indicated to HENDRIX that he might have uncovered information regarding the identities of the persons responsible for those dynamitings. MOORE mentioned that "a lot of gangsters resided in the vicinity of Carver Village at Miami and those persons feared that property value in the area would be 'de-valued' if negroes moved into the area." He told HENDRIX that "some of the boys from up North are pretty touch when you go to messing with their homes." HENDRIX said that MOORE called the names of some of these "northern gangsters"; however, HENDRIX could not remember any of them. He did remember, however, that MOORE talked about "some big Wop in Miami" in connection with the Carver Village blasts, and MOORE observed at that point that "those boys will get you." HENDRIX feels that MOORE may have been successful in identifying the participants in the Carver Village dynamitings; that they knew that MOORE had identified them, and that MOORE felt that those persons might take drastic reprisals against him. HENDRIX

MO 44-175

intimated this may have occurred.

Continuing, HENDRIX said that MOORE had been visiting some relative in Jacksonville at the time of their meeting and conversation in early December, 1951. HENDRIX learned from MOORE that this relative was either MOORE's mother or sister, but could not remember which.

According to HENDRIX, his conversation with MOORE had lasted for only a short period of time and MOORE did not tell him what his plans were for the future. Neither did HENDRIX get any information from MOORE as to the latter's proposed itinerary in the future; however, HENDRIX assumed that he would continue to tour the State of Florida as he had been doing during the past several months.

In conclusion, HENDRIX said that he had no other ideas concerning the mysterious murders of the Victims in this case, and admitted that he had nothing tangible on which to base his personal theory, which has previously been set forth. He mentioned the fact that "a lot of people feel that my organization is responsible for the Mims episode but I have assured myself that none of my men were involved." HENDRIX said that "back in the CCC days I did some blasting of stumps, handled a good bit of dynamite, but have had nothing to do with it since the early thirties." He said that if any information should come to his attention in the future which might have a pertinent bearing on this case, he would immediately impart such information to this Bureau.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

MO 44-175

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Mobile letter to Mobile, dated March 19, 1952.

Miami letter to the Director, dated March 31, 1952.

Report of SA JAMES B. HAFLEY, dated April 10,
1952 at Mobile.

Report of SA HENRY A. SNOW, dated April 9, 1952
at Birmingham.

Office Mem

um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-4118)

DATE: April 17, 1952

FROM : SAC, Miami (44-270)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE,
HARRIET MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Two issues of "Newsweek" have been received by relatives of the victims at Mims, Florida. During March, 1952, a bill was addressed to HARRY MOORE at Mims stating the amount due was \$3.27. The expiration date was given as December, 1952. The bill, as well as the address sticker on the magazines, was addressed to:

Mr. HARRY MOORE
1218 Warmunger St
Trumanville
Mims 19 Fla"

G.I.R.-6

The bill gives the subscription number as 78364MOORH 18. This bill is being forwarded to the New York Office for use in investigation there.

New York is requested to contact "Newsweek" at 152 West 42nd Street, New York 18, New York, and ascertain the identity of the person who placed this subscription for MOORE as well as determining the postmark and place from which the subscription was sent. In this regard it is to be noted there is no such street as Warmunger Street nor is there a Trumanville in Florida. The address sticker on the magazines themselves also contain the postal zone as Mims 19, whereas there are no postal zones at Mims, Florida. Mims is a small community of a few hundred people, unincorporated.

The receipt of the magazines and bill has caused some concern among relatives of the victims inasmuch as they cannot account for the address and it appears to be the work of someone as a prank or the possibility exists that the person directing the magazine to MOORE may have had some connection with the death of the victims. New York may destroy the bill after it has served its purpose during inquiries at the "Newsweek" offices.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

It is requested this investigation be expedited and the results furnished to the Miami Office.

Enclosure to New York: Bill for Newsweek addressed to HARRY MOORE.

TEM:egh

RECORDED-12

cc: New York (44-180)(encl)

APR 12 1952

APR 23 1952

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-4118)

DATE: 4/17/52

FROM : SAC, Norfolk (44-34)
mss.SUBJECT: UNSUBS; HARRY T. MOORE - HARRIET MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-19-82 BY SP4 elak

Re Miami letter to Bureau dated 4/5/52.

Efforts to locate [redacted]
Portsmouth, were negative. A pretext interview of [redacted][redacted] Va., reflected that [redacted] is presently residing at [redacted]
[redacted] Va.[redacted] was interviewed at her residence, [redacted]
[redacted] Va., on the afternoon of 4/14/52 by Special Agents JOSEPH R. CORCORAN
and MARVIN E. STEFFEN. [redacted] advised that as a young girl, her home life
was not too desirable, as her father had been sent to jail, and that she
occasionally ran around with what she now knows to have been undesirable company.
She stated that in [redacted] she was with [redacted] with aliases[redacted] who has an extensive record with
the Orange County authorities - who has been married about five times - and
who is now about thirty years of age, and [redacted] and that [redacted]
two cars apparently containing Ku Klux Klan members drove by them, and [redacted]
[redacted] yelled at them or cursed them and the cars then stopped, and the
individuals, who were hooded, returned, told the [redacted] to keep
on going, and the hooded men [redacted]She stated that she observed [redacted]
and that he did not [redacted] but that they were unmerciful with [redacted]
[redacted] She stated that several of them talked to her and impressed upon her
that she was not keeping proper company, and that she would have to stop associating
with people like [redacted] She stated that [redacted] is a friend of her
mother's, and that he has [redacted] and that after this
beating, she saw [redacted] and he apparently knew that she had
recognized him, and he told her that he was not making any threats to her,
but that she had better forget the entire incident. She stated that she did not
see any of the other men to recognize them, but that she did recognize the
voice of [redacted] at Winter Garden, Fla., and also
an individual whose name she cannot recall at this time, but who was the Ford
dealer in Winter Garden at that time. [redacted] stated that she has
[redacted] and she [redacted]

MES:JG

RECORDED - 63

44-4118-252

cc: Miami (44-270) (Encl.)

INDEXED - 63

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31

EX-32

let to [redacted]
cc [redacted]
4-22-52 DSTEX-32
ROUTING

feels certain that [redacted] has numerous scars. She stated that she was aware of activities of the KKK, and that she thought it better to forget the entire incident and has not discussed it with anyone until the time of this interview.

[redacted] stated that in about 1945 and 1946 she was friendly with one [redacted] with alias [redacted] who was from Waycross, Ga., and who had an aunt who lived at [redacted] Waycross, Ga. She stated that she believes [redacted] with aliases - due to numerous marriages. [redacted] lives in Orlando, Fla. She stated that the last she heard of [redacted] was when a truck driver told her that [redacted] was in jail in Baltimore, Md., on a manslaughter charge. She stated that both [redacted] and her mother know a great deal about the KKK, as both of them are women of very low morals and have been allegedly beaten by the KKK.

[redacted] stated that at the time [redacted] KKK members, [redacted] as she recalls she was wearing a new bathing suit, and that she was about [redacted] years of age at the time, while [redacted] was about twenty-three.

The photographs forwarded by the Miami Office with referenced letter were displayed to [redacted] who advised that she recognized the photograph of [redacted] and stated that she did not know of her own knowledge but that she had heard talk of his being a member of the KKK.

[redacted] recognized the photograph of [redacted] and stated that she had heard considerable talk from unrecalled sources that he was a member of the KKK. She recognized the photograph of [redacted] and stated that she knew him but had never heard of his having any connection with the KKK. She recognized the photograph of ROY GUDGER and stated that she knows him but does not know of any connection with the KKK. She identified the photograph of [redacted] and stated that she had heard that he had been beaten by KKK members in about 1949, and that she does not know whether or not he is or had been a member of the KKK. She stated that as she recalls, [redacted] was beaten for running around with someone else's wife.

[redacted] stated that in addition to the individuals whose photographs were displayed to her, she has heard that [redacted] (phonetic), who is employed at Tom Cox's Store in Winter Garden; [redacted] and [redacted] (ph.) were members of the KKK. She also stated that in recent years it was rumored that if you wanted the KKK for any reason, you could contact [redacted] but that he did not go on any "rides" with them anymore.

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b7D

NF 44-34

The information furnished by [redacted] should be treated as confidential, as she requested that the source of this information and her location not be disclosed to anyone. At the beginning of this interview it was determined that [redacted] is quite nervous [redacted]

[redacted] During the interview, [redacted] advised that about six months ago, doctors at Johns Hopkins Hospital advised her that she would not live over eighteen months due to a serious heart condition. She stated that she has blacked out or fainted several times because of excitement. Several times during the interview, [redacted] assured the interviewing agents that she was not overly nervous and was not in a serious condition at that time.

[redacted] stated that due to her physical condition, she would not want to appear as a witness in any trial, although she is not at all in sympathy with activities of the KKK, which have placed a number of people in fear of bodily harm in the Orlando, Fla., area.

Due to the physical condition of [redacted] and the fact that she expected her husband to return from work shortly, and that she did not desire him to know of this interview, the interview was concluded without obtaining a signed statement.

The sixty-six photographs are being forwarded to the Miami Office.
RUC.

SAC, Norfolk (44-34)

April 22, 1952

Director, FBI (44-4118)

RECORDED - 63

44-4118-351
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

HARRY T. MOORE, et al - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

EX-32

Reurlet 4-17-52.

Information contained in relet should be incorporated
into an investigative report designating a copy for the
appropriate U. S. Attorney.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-02 BY SP/ef/clar/jad

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Olavin

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Bellotti

Lohr

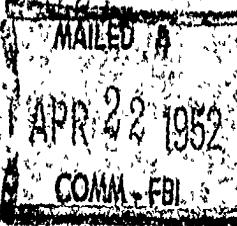
Tels, Robs

Nease

Candy

cc: Miami (44-270)

DST:rta



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

4-42a

DECODED COPY

X(u)

b6
b7C

FROM MIAMI

4-23-52

NR 232100

5:18 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, ST. LOUIS

URGENT

UNSUBS: HARRY T. MOORE, ETAL, VICTIMS CR, FAG. BUREAU FILE 44-4118, ONE SIMON SMITH MANNING ON JANUARY 3, 1951, EXECUTED FORM 57 - APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT - APPOINTMENT. AFFIDAVIT AT ORLANDO AIR FORCE BASE GAVE FALSE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS AS TO MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS AND CRIMINAL RECORD. WAS EMPLOYED AT ORLANDO AIR FORCE BASE AS SENIOR WATER PUMP OPERATOR UNTIL EARLY 1952. HIS FILE FORWARDED ST. LOUIS MARCH 10, LAST. ST. LOUIS OBTAIN AND FURNISH TO MIAMI FIVE CERTIFIED PHOTOSTATIC COPIES PERTINENT FORM EXECUTED BY MANNING AND NAME OF PERSON WHO COULD PRODUCE ORIGINAL IF REQUIRED. PLEASE EXPEDITE AS BUDED APRIL 30. NEXT FOR PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT FROM MIAMI.

RECEIVED:

4-23-52

6:10 PM

MAP

X(u)

ST. LOUIS ADVISED VIA RADIO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP/CLK/KSR
ON 2/1/01

RECORDED - 36

INDEXED - 36

EX-18

144 4118-253
APR 25 1952
17

CLASS. BY SP/CLK/AM

DATE OF REVIEW 11-19-82

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Simon
in
Mohr

X(u)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN *Rin*

FROM : J. R. MALLEY *RM 44-4118*

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL, VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 21, 1952

b6
b7C

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Olsen _____
Tracy _____
Barbo _____
Belmont _____
Tobr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Candy _____

G.I.R.

SAC Wall of the Miami Office telephonically advised that two questions had arisen in connection with Bureau letter to Miami dated April 15, 1952, in which it was indicated that Simon Smith Manning violated Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. Code in connection with his application for Federal employment at the Orlando Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, and requested that this matter be fully investigated with a view to prosecution.

The following are the questions raised by SAC Wall:

1. Whether or not the Statute of Limitations on Fraud Against the Government Cases has run on an application for employment with the Government which was filled out in the year 1946.

2. In connection with the Fraud Against the Government Case against Manning, as set forth in referenced Bureau letter of April 15th, if suspects of the bombing cases are interviewed by the Miami Office specifically as to whether they knew any of the individuals mentioned in the letter of April 15, 1952, and they deny it, can these individuals be subjects of perjury prosecutions under Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. Code.

SAC Wall advised that the Miami Office feels that there is a possibility that by talking to various Klan members in an effort to develop the Fraud Against the Government case against Manning, and asking specific questions, it would lose one advantage in conducting interviews concerning the bombing cases. He advised that while the possible violation of Section 1001 did not present too serious a Federal violation, it did give the interviewing agents a slight advantage in talking to suspects in the bombing cases.

SAC Wall advised that a letter is being prepared for the Bureau concerning this matter.

APR 24 1952

ACTION

None until receipt of Miami letter.

57 MAY 1 1952
JRM/rh

4873

RECORDED EX-18 44-4118-254

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-02 BY SP/ele/Ch

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Hayes
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Hellman
Miss Gandy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Unknown Subjects;
Harry T. Moore, et al. - Victims;
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

DATE: April 10, 1952

JMM:MWJ:err
144-18-205

Reference is made to your memorandum of April 1, 1952, indicating a possible violation of 18 U. S. C. 1001 in connection with the application for Federal employment of Simon Smith Manning at the Orlando Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida.

You are advised that, under the circumstances set forth in your memorandum, it is our opinion that a violation of Section 1001 is apparently indicated. The matter should, therefore, be fully investigated with a view to prosecution. In view of the statement in the last paragraph of the memorandum to the effect that there are possible violations of the Section in connection with the employment of other Klan members, you are requested to make such additional investigation as may, in your opinion, be warranted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/9/82 BY SP

RECORDED-114

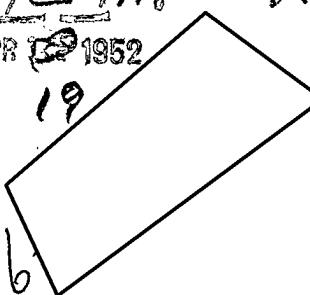
INDEXED-114

EX-18

144-418-255

APR 19 1952
34

19



COPIES DESTROYED

R411 JAN 24 1962

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b7C

SAC, Miami (44-270)

April 15, 1952

RECORDED-114 Director, FBI (44-4118)

EX-18

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
HARRY T. MOORE, et al - VICTIMS;
CIVIL RIGHTS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-02 BY SP/ak/jahr

One copy of a memorandum dated April 10, 1952 from the Department in the above captioned matter is attached in which it is indicated Simon Smith Manning violated Section 1001, Title 18, U.S. Code in connection with his application for Federal employment at the Orlando Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, and requesting that the matter be fully investigated with a view to prosecution.

All necessary investigation in regard to this matter must be immediately conducted and the prosecutive summary report regarding this particular violation submitted within fifteen days. A copy should be designated for the appropriate United States Attorney; however, the final decision as to any prosecutive action will be obtained from the Department.

You should advise the Bureau as to whether any similar violations may be developed against any other Klan members in the State of Florida in this regard.

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Charles A. Hardison entitled "Unknown Subjects: Bombings of Carver Village, Edison Center, Miami Florida, September 22, 1951 and November 30, 1951, Civil Rights", which reflects that on page 36, one [redacted] an employee of the Hialeah, Florida Post Office, may be a Klan member. If he is a Klan member, it is possible he may likewise have violated Section 1001, Title 18.

Advise the Bureau within 10 days as to any other possible similar violations on the part of Klan members in the State of Florida.

DST:HJK

Attachment (1)

RECEIVED-READING ROOM
APR 16 1952
MAILED 20

MAY 9 1952

PST